adaptation. The subjects are treated in a scientific but free manner. Darwin's *Origin of Species* is extensively quoted from and discussed at length.

After analyzing the views brought forward by other workers, the author draws certain conclusions, which differ in many points from those of Darwin and others, especially as regards the origin of species and the importance of adaptation to environment in the determination of these species.

The book is well printed on good paper and forms altogether an interesting treatise. W. T. L.

AN INTRODUCTION TO VERTEBRATE EMBRYOLOGY, BASED ON THE STUDY OF THE FROG AND THE CHICK. By ALBERT MORSE REESE, Ph.D. With 84 illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press, 1904.

THIS small book presents the subject of embryology in a concise and understandable form, and, as an introduction to the study, is especially adapted to students. The development of the frog and of the chick are separately considered. The first chapter, a rather long one, follows the series of change in the growth of the frog from the ovum to the adult, while the remaining seven chapters deal with the development of the chick. In considering the development of the chick a more or less arbitrary but useful division is made, inasmuch as the stages are described in periods, the first five days taking up five chapters.

The larger treatises and text-books upon the subject have been freely consulted. The illustrations are numerous and fairly satisfactory, being adapted from other publications. As an outline for the study of embryology the book seems very valuable.

W. T. L.

TRAITE DE HEMATOLOGIE. PAR FERNAND BEZANCON ET MARCEL LABBE. Avec 125 Figures et 9 Planches en couleurs, d'apres les Aquarelles de M. Labbe. G. STEINHEIL, editeur. Paris, 1904.

THE recent studies upon leukocytogenesis and upon the origin in general of the formed elements of the blood have, among other things, emphasized the close connection which exists between the hæmopoietic organs of the cells in the circulating blood. For a proper understanding, therefore, of the alterations in the blood cells during pathological conditions some knowledge of the condition of the hæmopoietic organs must be gained, since the changes in these organs and those in the circulating blood are, after a manner, interdependent. In the present volume advantage has been taken of this fact, and a rather unusual treatment of the subject of hæmatology produces a result that is both interesting and refreshing. The work, which is quite large, covering over 900 pages, cannot be considered in the light of a text-book for students. The technique of blood examinations is relegated to a position of minor importance, and, instead of the usual concise and hackneyed descriptions of the blood in various conditions, each element of the blood is considered separately in its relation to various systemic and local diseases, and also in its relation to the hæmopoietic organs. The book is divided into several parts. The first part deals with the general properties of the circulating blood, the bacterial and chemical analysis, while the second part takes up the technique of blood examinations. After this introduction the red blood corpuscle is considered, including a short chapter on hæmolysis. A fourth division takes up the white blood corpuscle and a fifth the hæmatoblasts. The various properties of the serum, including a chapter upon bacteriolysins, cytolysins, agglutinins, and precipitins, make up the sixth part; the seventh and last part is principally devoted to a description of the hæmopoietic organs. The beauty and excellence of the colored plates are especially to be noted.

It is to be regretted that important phases of anæmia and leukæmia are considered in rather a meagre manner compared to the elaborate treatment of the other subjects.

References to original articles are numerous, and the various sides of disputed questions are fairly well presented. In this way a vast amount of valuable data has been collected, and what is not absolutely new often seems so from the manner in which it is considered. W. T. L.

RABIES: ITS PLACE AMONG GERM DISEASES AND ITS ORIGIN IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. By DAVID SIME, M.D. Cambridge: The University Press, 1903.

AFTER reading Dr. Sime's book one is at a loss to know why it was written or what purpose it serves. Throughout the various chapters the author unfolds and elaborates certain hypotheses concerning the mode of transition of the disease, the character of the rabies virus, and the structure of the rabies germ, the incubation period of the disease, and the changes in preventive inoculation. The work is largely based upon the author's own interpretation of Pasteur's experiments, which are extensively quoted and turned to suit the occasion. There is profound disregard for, or perhaps ignorance of, the modern conceptions of bacteriology, while the recent investigations upon rabies receive no mention whatsoever. The greater part of the book deals with the rabies-germ, and though the author admits on page 86 that "as yet the rabies micro-organism itself has not been conclusively identified," this fact does